SEPTEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3040.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1788.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTHING leſs than an earneſt vigilance for the liberties of my country, has ever induced me to crave your attention; and more eſpecially to acquaint you of the raſh and arbitrary ſteps which the *Chief Juſtice*, and *two* of "his humble friends on the bench," exerciſed towards me on the 14th and 15th ultimo, for my addreſs to you on the 1ſt of July laſt. This addreſs they were not only pleaſed to deem *a contempt* of court; but, without trial, without law, and in open defiance of the conſtitution, thought proper to deprive me of my freedom, and immure me within the walls of the common gaol, like a ſtate criminal or malefactor, "for the ſpace of *one month*, to pay a fine of ten pounds to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, diſcharge the coſts of proſecution." &c.*

It only now remains for me to inform you, that as to that part of the ſentence which ordered the impriſonment of my perſon, I was obliged to ſubmit; but as to the payment of the fine, I had only to chuſe betwen my *convenience* and my *duty*, and I made that choice which I truſt every freeman in Pennſylvania will approve. Senſible that the Judgment of the court was arbitrary and illegal, I determined never to pay a fine which was arbitrarily and illegally impoſed; and being reſolved to bring the authors of my wrongs to the bar of the collected wiſdom of the commonwealth, I was under no difficulty to forego my perſonal liberty, and continue in priſon until that wiſdom ſhould declare me free. Conſidering alſo that a ſubmiſſion and payment of the fine, on my part, would be made uſe of as a *precedent* to drain you of your deareſt rights, drop by drop---*heſitation* in this reſpect would have been *treaſon* to the liberties of our common country. My convenience and the pecuniary intereſts of my family, therefore, gave way to my duty.

The month aſſigned for my impriſonment expired on the 14th inſtant, when, had I paid the unjuſt fine, I might have been reſtored to my family: But adhering to my reſolution of not paying it, I continued in gaol. On the 13th, however, the Supreme Executive Council, unſolicited, remitted the fine.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 13, 1788.

On motion, Ordered, That the fine of ten pounds which was adjudged by the laſt Supreme Court to be paid, to the uſe of the commonwealth, by Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, be remitted.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES TRIMBLE, for
CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

Joſeph Cowperthwait, *Eſq; Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

Captain Reynolds, the gaolor, being furniſhed with a tranſcript of the above order from the minutes of Council, I demanded my diſcharge. He doubted whether the time of my impriſonment was expired, as my commitment was on the 15th of July, and the record of the court expreſſed "one month." Captain Reynolds obſerved that the words of the Chief Juſtice, when he pronounced the ſentence, were until "the 15th of Auguſt." I knew that whatever were the words of the Chief Juſtice, the record of the court ought to govern the gaoler---but as he treated me, during my confinement, with the greateſt politeneſs and attention, I was unwilling to urge him further; and therefore requeſted he would take the record to the Chief Juſtice, and get his opinion, that he might juſtify himſelf in diſcharging or detaining me. He did ſo; and, in about an hour, returned and acquainted me that the Chief Juſtice ſaid I muſt be confined until the 15th, for that was the judgment of the court, and that the record was wrong. Here his honor again ſuffered his arbitrary principles to get the better of his prudence. Whether the memory or memorandum of a ſingle Judge is to falſify the record of the court of which he is an individual member, or whether this *extra-judicial* order to the gaoler, made out of court, and in the abſence of the party to be affected thereby, is, or is not, the law, I hope will be aſcertained at a future day; and perhaps the "*truth or falſity*" of the whole record may become a very ſerious and intereſting queſtion, not only to the Judges, but to their officer.

Thus circumſtanced, and knowing that the time of my impriſonment *had* expired, ſome of my friends paid to Captain Reynolds, "the coſts of proſecution," and I made a *formal demand of my liberty*. This demand, Captain Reynolds, in conformity to the orders he had juſt before received from the Chief Juſtice, thought proper to refuſe, ſaying "*I cannot grant you your liberty until Friday morning, the 15th of Auguſt.*"

About half an hour afterwards, the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, whether from his own mere motion, by the advice of ſome of his *quondam* friends, or whether from the operation of his fears, is not certainly known---but ſo it was---this *great man* approached the gaol, and with his own hand delivered a letter *from himſelf* to the gaoler, of which the following is a copy.

S I R,

WITH reſpect to the time of the impriſonment of Mr. Oſwald, *it was intended to be for one kalender month, that is, until the* 15th *of Auguſt, and ſo expreſſed when judgment was given; but as it is not ſo fully expreſſed in the entry on record, and the fine has been remitted by Council, I am of opinion you will be* excuſable *in diſcharging him* immediately, *and for my own part have no objection to it.*

I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,
THOS. M'KEAN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13*th*, 1788.

Joſeph Cowperthwait, Eſquire, Sheriff, or the Keeper of the gaol of Philadelphia county.

To the honor of Colonel Cowperthwait, the Sheriff, let it be remembered, that, before the Chief Juſtice brought his letter to the gaol, he was applied to for my diſcharge, and on his ſeeing the record, came immediately to the gaol to ſet me at liberty and relinquiſh his fees; ſo that his honor might have ſaved himſelf the trouble, unleſs he wiſhed to do the Sheriff's buſineſs.

It afforded me no ſmall ſatisfaction to obſerve the *wonderful condeſcenſion*, not to ſay *kindneſs*, of the Chief Juſtice on the occaſion. Although he *intended* I ſhould remain in priſon *longer* than the thirteenth inſtant, to wit, for a *kalendar* month inſtead of a *lunar* month, † which would have extended my impriſonment till the 15th; yet he did not venture to perſiſt in oppoſing the *record*, though it ſtood in competition with his judgment and memory. He was therefore of opinion that the Sheriff or Gaoler was "excuſable" in releaſing me "immediately." When I had a right to my enlargement, I do not know why the term "*excuſable*" ſhould be uſed by his honor. "You will be *excuſable* (ſays he) in diſcharging him immediately." This word "excuſable" may be a law term, or a term of the Chief Juſtice's; but it certainly implies ſeveral diſtinct ideas, and does not convey, to my mind at leaſt, the ſame efficient force as the word "juſtifiable," or a ſimilar energetic epithet, expreſſive of a right to enlarge me abſolutely.

The ſentence of the court has been fully complied with, and I have ſuffered one month's impriſonment, nay more than a month's impriſonment; for the month expired on *Monday night*. My fine was remitted by Council, and ſome of my friends generouſly paid the coſts of proſecution---I have now regained my freedom, and once more do breathe the free air of Pennſylvania.

It is the ſovereign happineſs and glory of every *Pennſylvanian*, and diſtinguiſhes his ſituation eſſentially from the inhabitants of moſt other countries, that all officers of government are accountable to the party injured and oppreſſed for their miſbehaviour in office. As I find myſelf much aggrieved in the arbitrary and lawleſs meaſures taken with me, I am decifively bent in making a ſolemn appeal to the guardians and defenders of our conſtitutional privileges, to relieve my grievances, and obliterate the moſt ſcandalous *ſtar-chamber* ſentence, which has yet diſgraced the docquets of any court, and of this young and riſing empire. On you, however, my friends and fellow-citizens---and on your repreſentatives in power---I ſhall depend for countenance and approbation in this arduous buſineſs, to reſcue us from the powers of deſpotiſm, and to re-eſtabliſh *perſonal* liberty, and the *rights* of a free people, upon a ſafe and permanant baſis. On you will depend the point, whether a freeman can be torn from his family and buſineſs, and lodged in priſon as a reputed *contemner* and *oppoſer* of the laws, for committing no manner of offence, unleſs a ſuppoſed and *conſtructive* offence, and without having a proper hearing and trial, to which he was entitled by the laws of eternal juſtice, as well as by our own generous conſtitution. ‡

Sure I am, no arguments are neceſſary to convince my fellow-citizens, that their ſituation and mine, reſpecting the important object of our liberties, is juſt the ſame; and whatever invaſion is made of my freedom, has a pointed tendancy to injure theirs.---Much leſs need I enter into a minute detail of my grievances, of which the public have been ſufficiently poſſeſſed, and have had ample opportunity, from different publications on the ſubject, to decide independently for themſelves. I conſider myſelf as an injured and *perſecuted* man. The conſtitution has pointed out the mode of my redreſs; and I ſhall leave no means untried to obtain full and ample ſatisfaction for the inſults which have been offered my privileges, and indeed the common privileges.

But before I conclude, I muſt avail myſelf of this opportunity to preſent my moſt ardent thanks to thoſe gentlemen who viſited me during my confinement, and who endeavoured to mitigate its horrors and its miſries. While I ſhall uniformly abhor my political adverſaries, and deteſt thoſe execrable *fiends of party*, who were acceſſary to my confinement, I cannot do better than, with the feelings of the preſent moment, to declare the particular attachments I am under to my friends and ſupporters, who cheerfully ſtept forward to my aſſiſtance, when the paſſions of miſguided power and fancied conſequence were about to devour me.

The day of awful reckoning is dawning: and it ſhall be no fault of mine if I am not triumphant over my ſedate and unrelenting enemies.

ELEAZER OSWALD.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1788.

* *Extract from the record, a copy whereof is in my hands properly certified.*

† *A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty-eight days, Blackſtone, page* 141. *I ſometimes peruſe, although I do not always admire, this courtly commentator on the laws of* England.

‡ "*That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel, to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous conſent of which jury, he cannot be found guilty: Nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf: Nor can any man be juſtly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.*" *Vide* 9*th ſect. Bill of Rights.*

This day is publiſhed, by M. CAREY,
In *Second* near *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,
(*Price* A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

The *American Muſeum*,

For *July*, 1788, (being the firſt number of volume four.)

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inſpecting this work, are reſpectfully referred, for its character, to the following extracts of letters:

From his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

S I R, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety*. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the Honorable John Dickinſon, Eſquire.

WITH very great pleaſure I have obſerved that *it* [the American Muſeum] *has been conducted in a manner highly deſerving encouragement*. As I do not doubt but it will be continued with the *ſame diligence, prudence and zeal, for advancing the welfare of theſe ſtates*, that have hitherto *ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed its direction*, I fervently wiſh, and firmly truſt that a generous and enlightened people will juſtly eſtimate the merits of a work carried on with ſuch a variety of exertions, and ſuch a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

From his Excellency William Livingſton, Eſquire, Governor of New-Jerſey.

PERUSING one of your *Muſeums* lent me by a friend, I heſitated not a moment to ſubſcribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can ſay, without flattery, (which I always deteſted) that *it far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which from any other American preſs ever came to my hands.*

How familiar ſoever many of thoſe *fugitive pieces*, with the collection and republication of which you periodically oblige the public, may be to thoſe of the preſent generation who have ſeen them before, they will to poſterity be undoubtedly extremely entertaining, and I preſume that good printers, like good painters, mean to *delineate for eternity*. The ſucceeding age will, with the keeneſt avidity, ſearch for every thing that has been written, ſome time previous to, and during the whole continuance of that memorable conflict, which, by the bleſſing of God, finally terminated in one of the greateſt revolutions recorded in hiſtory.

The *repoſitory* will alſo be of *ſingular uſe to future hiſtorians and annaliſts*, by your collection and preſervation of ſuch public documents, as would otherwiſe, in all probability, be ſwallowed up in the abyſs of oblivion. Nor will the preſent generation reap an inconſiderable benefit from thoſe *original* pieces, that are calculated to diffuſe political, agricultural and philoſophical knowledge. Thus much as to my ſentiments reſpecting the *utility* of your undertaking. Relative to its *execution*, I think *it has hitherto been conducted with great taſte, prudence accuracy and judgment*; and will, if continued with the *ſame aſſiduity and ſkill*, be eſſentially conducive to public emolument. As ſuch undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of his country, I ſincerely wiſh you good ſucceſs in your laudable enterprize.

From Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. to the ſame.

S I R,

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the teſtimony of my name in favor of the uſefulneſs of your Muſeum, together with my beſt wiſhes for its extenſive circulation, while it *continues to be* the vehicle of eſſays that are calculated to advance the *intereſts of ſcience and virtue, and of the agriculture---manufactures---and national government of the United States.*

From, ſir, your humble ſervant,
Wedneſday, July 30, 1788. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WE, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, having carefully conſidered the object and tendency of the American Muſeum, publiſhed by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, are of opinion that it is a very uſeful work, calculated to diſſeminate literary, political, hiſtorical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more eſpecially to preſerve intereſting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general.

EZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D.
Preſident of Yale college.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Biſhop of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
JOHN EWING, D. D.
Provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Vice-provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
TENCH COXE.
JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Principal of the academy of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Muſeum, are received by Mr. Been, New-Haven; Mr. Allen, New-York; Mr. Kollock, Elizabeth-town; Mr. Arnet, New-Brunſwick; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal bookſellers in Philadelphia; Mr. Goddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green, Annapolis; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M'Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Grammer, Peterſburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandria; Mr. Spotſwood, and Mr. Bowen, Charleſton; and Mr. Johnſon, Savannah.

Thoſe Printers of news-papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are diſpoſed to oblige a brother *Typo*, are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the compliment, the Printer of the American Muſeum will chearfully embrace it.

*** The ſubſcription in Philadelphia is eighteen ſhillings per annum; other places two dollars and a half.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors* for the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.
JAMES ASH.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the iſland of Angleſea, who took paſſage for Philadelphia in 1768, be ſtill living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly underſtands the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, Auguſt 1, 1788.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Pleaſe to give the following extract from Coxe's Travels through Switſerland, and the remarks which follow it, a place in your uſeful paper, and oblige A CUSTOMER.

"IN the two burghs of Le Chaux de Fond and Locle, together with the diſtricts belonging to them, there may be in the whole about ſix thouſand ſouls. The genius and induſtry which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed this ſequeſtered people is wonderful, as in this retired corner of the world the mechanical arts flouriſh in their greateſt perfection. The inhabitants carry on an extenſive commerce in lace, ſtockings, cutlery, and other different kinds of merchandize of their own manufacture; but WATCH MAKING, and every branch of clock work, are the articles in which they particularly and eminently excel. They not only make every utenſil employed in thoſe arts, but have invented ſeveral, and all ſorts of workmen neceſſary for the completion of that branch of buſineſs, ſuch as painters, enamellers, engravers, gilders, &c. are found in theſe villages, where it is ſuppoſed that, upon an average, about FORTY THOUSAND WATCHES are yearly made. The genius and induſtry, indeed, obſervable upon theſe mountains, exhibit a ſcene uncommonly pleaſing; and no where perhaps (except in Geneva) are there ſuch a number of people apparently ſo much at their eaſe. Accordingly, as every individual is ſure, not only of obtaining a comfortable maintainance for himſelf, but of ſoon placing his children alſo in a way of getting their own livelihood, they all marry very early; for, women and children are employed in ſome of the branches of watch making; and a child but of ten years old may earn tenpence a day, by giving the laſt poliſh to ſteel inſtruments with the hand. And as to the men, there are few who do not get an half crown a day, and ſome nine ſhillings.

"Not many years ago, the greateſt part of theſe valleys was almoſt one continued foreſt; but the wonderworking powers of induſtry have happily changed the ſcene into flouriſhing villages and fertile paſtures. Population has encreaſed of courſe, and the following fact will give you ſome idea how much it has increaſed:---Formerly, the produce of the country was more than ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants; at preſent, although it is conſiderably more cultivated, they draw ſeven eighths of their proviſions from Franche Comtè.

"The origin of WATCH MAKING in this part of Swiſſerland, as related by Mr. Oſterwald, ancient banneret of Neuchate (the hiſtoriographer of theſe mountains) is extremely curious, and the truth of his account was confirmed to me by by ſeveral artiſts both of Locle and La Chaux Fond. In 1679 one of the inhabitants brought with him from London, a watch, the firſt that had been ſeen in theſe parts, which happening to be out of order, he ventured to truſt it in the hands of one Daniel John Richard, of La Sagne. Richard, after examining the mechaniſm with great attention, conceived himſelf capable, and was determined to attempt to maka a watch from the model before him; but to this end he was deſtitute of every other aſſiſtance, than the power of his own native genius. Accordingly, he employed a whole year in inventing and finiſhing the ſeveral inſtruments previouſly neceſſary for executing his purpoſe, and in ſix months from that period, by the ſole force of his own penetrating and perſevering talents, he produced a compleat watch. But his ambition and induſtry did not ſtop here. Beſides applying himſelf to the invention of ſeveral new inſtruments, uſeful to the perfection of his work, he took a journey to Geneva, where he gained conſiderable information in the art. He continued for ſome time the only man in theſe parts who could make a watch; but buſineſs increaſing, he took in and inſtructed ſeveral aſſiſtants, by whoſe aſſiſtance he was enabled to ſupply, from his ſingle ſhop, all the demands of the neighbouring country. Towards the beginning of the preſent century he removed to Locle, where he died in 1741, leaving five ſons, who all of them followed their father's occupation. From theſe the knowledge and practice of the art gradually ſpread itſelf, till it at length became almoſt the univerſal buſineſs of the inhabitants, and the principal cauſe of the populouſneſs of theſe mountains."

From the above extract, the following remarks naturally occur, and which are applicable to the preſent ſtate of America.

1ſt. That it is a diſgraceful thing for the citizens of the United States to ſend 3000 miles to know the time of the day.

2d. That *inſpiration* is not neceſſary to teach men to make watches, and that as the matter, figure and dimenſions of the American *brain* are the ſame as thoſe of the Swiſs, French or Engliſh *brains*, there can be no doubt but watches may be made by American as well as by European artiſts.

3d. That watches may be made and ſold in America, 25 per cent. cheaper than imported watches.

4th. That ſhould the demand for American watches be equal to only 20,000 a year in America, and watches ſell upon an average for only £6 a piece, there will be an annual ſaving of £120,000 to the United States.

5th. It is obvious from the above extract, that manufactures promote population, and the clearing of a country. Hence the advantage of eſtabliſhing them not only on the ſea coaſt, but upon the weſtern waters of the United States. The diſeaſes ſaid to be produced by manufactures in Euprope, are more juſtly chargeable upon the low and unwholeſome diet of the manufacturers.

6th. Great-Britain, while ſhe was our miſtreſs, manufactured (with every thing elſe) all our *opinions and ideas*. She tried to make us believe that an Engliſh moon was larger and brighter than an American moon. It is true, ſhe did not ſucceed in the attempt to impoſe this aſſertion upon us, but ſhe ſucceeded in impoſing falſhoods of a more abſurd nature upon our underſtandings. One (of many) is, that agriculture and commerce ſhould be the only purſuits of the Americans. This hereſy ſuited her intereſts, and we fooliſhly adopted it---hence the load of debt and diſtreſs which now pervade every ſtate in the union. Sweden once imported her carrots and turnips from Holland, and Maryland once imported her wheat from Great-Britain. Neither of theſe facts are more diſhonorable to Sweden and Maryland, than it is for the United States to import their food, drinks, cloathing and furniture from the European countries. We affect to triumph in our having eſcaped Britiſh tyranny, but we ſubmit to Britiſh fetters every time we put on a ſhirt or a coat, or pull a watch out of our pockets, that have been manufactured in Great-Britain.

I ſhall conclude this paper by a remark, that is connected with the ſubject which gave riſe to it. According as we neglect or improve our opportunities of enriching our country by the means that have been recommended, our preſent night of national diſtreſs will end in a *cloudy*, or in a *bright ſtar-light* MORNING.

BERMUDA, Auguſt 9.

We learn from New-Providence, that the Naval-Officer at that place had fitted out an armed veſſel, for the purpoſe of ſeizing all Bermuda veſſels which might be found cruiſing among any of the Caicos Keys; and having diſpatched her to windward, ſhe met with a ſloop belonging to Captain John Albuoy and others, which ſhe took down to Providence; on her arrival there the collector ſeized her, deeming the Naval-Officer's commiſſioning a veſſel illegal, and got her condemned to him at *their Court of Admiralty*. The Naval-Officer has appealed home for the *price*, while the real owners of the ſloop are either obliged to put up with the loſs of their property, or ſend as much caſh home for appealing as the veſſel is worth; and if recovered at home, the property is confiſcated by thoſe *ſharks* before poſſeſſion can be again had.

It is ſaid the courts of law are entirely ſhut up in New-Providence, and that the Chief Juſtice was gone for England to make complaints againſt the inhabitants, for inſults offered him.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 16.

A cauſe of much conſequence was decided in the preſent ſitting of the common pleas. Cart *verſus* Lion. This was an action brought by the endorſee in behalf of the endorſer of a bond, on the ground that it was an implied warranty in default of obligor. The endorſement was in theſe words, "Pleaſe pay the contents to J. Cart, I have received value from him, I. Lion." The counſel for the defendant urged two points of defence. 1ſt. That the plaintiff took the bond as abſolute payment. 2d. That even if he did not, he was not liable on the endorſement, a bond not being negociable. The endorſement was only a mere power to receive, and no implied warranty, but if it were, that the plaintiff ſhould firſt have ſued the obligor, obtained a judgment, and he muſt be proved inſolvent before the endorſer is liable.

The defendant's counſel having eſtabliſhed his firſt ground, the court were clearly of opinion on that point, and agreed, "*Curiam totam*"---the endorſer of a bond is ultimately liable, but the endorſee muſt firſt ſue the original obligor, and he muſt prove inſolvent before the endorſer is liable.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

Of the NEW CONSTITUTION, *in brief.---But true as brief.*

"From the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives we may expect ſympathy with the wants and wiſhes of the people: From the Senate, wiſdom, unity of deſign, and a permanant ſyſtem of national happineſs:---From the Executive, ſecrecy, vigour and diſpatch. It unites liberty with ſafety, and promiſes the enjoyment of all the rights of civil ſociety, while it leads us up the ſteep aſcent of national greatneſs."

"*Great bodies move ſlow*"---or it would ſeem, ſays a correſpondent, that Congreſs have had time ſufficient, ſince the ratification by nine ſtates, of framing an act for putting the new government into operation. The delay does not give ſatisfaction to the *Maſters of Congreſs*, THE PEOPLE, who ſcruple not to attribute it to motives, which it is to be hoped do not exiſt.

On the well regulation of its militia depends the proſperity and protection of a commonwealth, "Tradition informs, that about forty years ago, France meditated an invaſion of New-England; but on reading the militia law of Maſſachuſetts declined the attempt." *Dr. Ramſay's Oration.*

Part of the *arms* of Rhode-Iſland, is a *Rope pendant*---If this figure repreſents a *Halter*, the honeſt part of the world muſt confeſs, that the *majority* of that ſtate richly deſerve *ſuch* an *atchievement*. Their motto. *In God we hope*," might have been omitted, unleſs they mean, indeed, that condemned *Rogues* have no other *hope* than in him.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 25.

We hear from Hartland, that in the gale of wind on Tueſday laſt, ſome of the windows of the Eaſt Meeting-houſe were drove in; and a new ſtore belonging to Mr. H. Smith was unroofed and the frame much wrecked; a new dwelling houſe belonging to Mr. Perkins, partly covered, was laid in ruins; an almoſt new barn belonging to Mr. Bills, and full of hay and grain, was torn to pieces and carried off; many ſmaller buildings were damaged; a great multiplicity of trees, that have ſtood for ages unhurt, were torn up by the roots.

We have no particulars from any other town, but learn generally, that the corn, fences and trees, greatly ſuffered.

MIDDLETOWN, *Auguſt* 25.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the brig Friendſhip, Charles Magill, in 30 days from Martinico. Capt. Magill was in ſoundings 13 days, during which he ſaw the ſun but three times.---He was back of Long-Iſland in the ſtorm on Tueſday laſt, had his ſails torn to pieces and chiefly blown away; and had not the wind providentially ſhifted about two o'clock P. M. he muſt inevitably have gone on ſhore. Capt. Magill ſaw and ſpoke with ſeven ſail of veſſels on Monday and Tueſday before the ſtorm.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 26.

Tueſday laſt we had the ſevereſt ſtorm of wind and rain that had been remembered for twenty years at this ſeaſon of the year. It had been cloudy and rained by ſpells for three days before, the wind ſhifting ſeveral times in that period. But on Tueſday morning it rained moderately with a light wind from the ſouth-eaſt, which about 11 o'clock ſhifted to the north-eaſt, ſomewhat increaſed. At 12 got about north, ſtill blowing harder, and kept ſhifting weſterly and increaſing till one o'clock, when for an hour it ſeemed to be fixed at weſt, and blew with ſuch violence, that the largeſt oaks in the woods could not withſtand its fury---at which, time it rained ſo violently, that the creeks in this neighbourhood, as well as thoſe twenty miles diſtance, were raiſed to ſuch a degree as to take away bridges; and others, being very ſtrong, the water ran over the top, and floated away the plank with which they were covered. Great numbers of fruit trees were torn up by the roots, and fences laid to the ground. Every field of corn, wherever the ſtorm had reached, was levelled to the ground. We are happy, however, to find moſt of the corn fields have ſo recovered, as to make the proſpect near as flattering as before the ſtorm.

From the great quantities of wood which is floating on the river near this place, we have reaſon to apprehend there has been more damage done to the northward of us than near this town. A great plenty of apples, pumkins and ſquaſhes have been ſeen driving down the river.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 22.

The Ruſſians have not as yet acted in the war---It is ſaid, the army is in great diſtreſs, and the troops are mutinous for want of pay and proviſions---And it is confidently reported, that the Empreſs is ſo heartily tired of the war, for want of the proper neceſſaries to carry it on, that a negociation is now on foot for France to become the mediator for putting an end to it.

In France the commotions ſtill ſubſiſt, but appear approximating to reconciliation in the eſtabliſhment of a States General in the government; in which the *kingdom* will be repreſented.

In England they are ſtill buſy in the trial of Haſtings in the High Court of Parliament---and at Liverpool, their papers are continually declaiming againſt the "*barbarous project*" on foot to aboliſh the *Slave Trade*.

Auguſt 28. On Sunday laſt ſailed from this port the Briton, a French ſhip of 1025 tons burthen, which put in here in diſtreſs ſome time ſince, from Hiſpaniola, bound to old France, with a Weſt-India cargo, conſiſting chiefly of ſugars, cotton and indigo, to the value of upwards of 80,000l. ſterling. In the late gale, having dropped down and moored in the North-river, ſhe parted one of her cables near the ſtock, which, after great trouble and expence of divers, &c. they have been obliged to abandon, buried in the mud at ſeven fathom water.

"The politics of Europe are in a moſt ſingular ſtate of fluctuation. A little while ago the Empreſs of Ruſſia concluded a treaty with France. The court of Sweden looked upon this circumſtance with great jealouſy; and have, in conſequence, at length ſeparated from France. The union which has ſubſiſted ſo many years between Sweden and France, is now entirely broken off. The king of Sweden offered his alliance to our court; but it was not accepted. He has therefore armed, he has fitted out his fleet. And Denmark has, in conſequence, done the ſame. It is a doubt, whether Ruſſia will think it prudent to ſend her fleet out of the Baltick, while two ſuch fleets are in that ſea." [*London paper.*]

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 19.

"M. l'Abbe Vella, a very learned profeſſor of the Oriental languages in Sicily, has announced that he ſaw at Girgenti a volume of cotton paper, written in the Weſtern Mooriſh character, that contains a tranſlation into Arabic of ſeventeen books of that part of Livy's hiſtory which is wanting. It goes from the 60th to the 77th. This laſt is not complete, and there are ſome chaſms in the others, occaſioned by being in ſome places worm eaten. The 60th begins at the epoch, when the Conſul Aurelius ſubdued the rebels of Sardinia after a very conſiderable ſlaughter, and went afterwards into Corſica to puniſh thoſe who had bidden defiance to him. The firſt book opens with the foundation of Aix en Provence by the Pro Conſul L. Sextius, from whom that city took the name of Aquæ Sextiæ. The Abbe has already tranſlated ſome of this valuable work, and promiſes to preſent the Republic of Letters with an edition of it in the Arabian language on one ſide, and the Latin or Italian on the other."

By accounts from Copenhagen, dated May 2, we are informed, that Capt. Paul Jones had embarked at Elſineur, on board a ſhip for Peterſburgh, he being engaged in the Marine ſervice of that power. The Imperial Miniſter at Copenhagen has agreed with him for the purpoſe, and furniſhed him in the name of the Empreſs with 1000 ducats, for the expences of his voyage.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Auguſt 26.

The great fall of rain on Monday and Tueſday laſt occaſioned the river Rariton to overflow its banks; in conſequence of which the low lands adjacent were covered with water, and great damage done to buckwheat, hay, &c. On Wedneſday morning, between one and two o'clock, the water roſe to ſuch a height in this city, as to fill moſt of the cellars in Water-ſtreet, and the ſtore-houſes on the docks. The damage ſuſtained muſt be very conſiderable, eſpecially in the articles of ſalt, lime, lumber, &c.

TRENTON, Auguſt 26.

The rain and wind on Monday and Tueſday week have been very injurious to the Indian corn, &c. It alſo occaſioned ſo ſudden an inundation, that we fear we ſhall have diſtreſſing accounts from ſome parts of the country.

The Hon. the Legiſlature of this ſtate convenes here to morrow, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 3.

A friend to cool reaſon and public good has favored us with ſome remarks on the preſent poſture of affairs in the honorable Congreſs---Certainly, he obſerves, the ſeſſions of ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, Pennſylvania, Jerſey, &c. rendered it deſirable that the ordinance for arranging and putting into motion the new government ſhould be paſſed and promulgated. The late unquiet ſituation of Maſſachuſetts, and the countenance given to the inſurgents by Rhode-Iſland, ſeems to render this procraſtination an object of juſt uneaſineſs and apprehenſion at the eaſtward---The Indian diſturbances in the weſtern parts of Georgia muſt make this delay very dangerous to that ſtate and South-Carolina. One of the moſt immediate and moſt deſirable effects of the new government, was to put us on a footing ſufficiently reſpectable to induce Great-Britain to withdraw her intruding troops from our weſtern poſts. She will be encouraged in this conduct, rather than deterred by what has happened on this occaſion. Connecticut, New-Hampſhire, New-Jerſey, Delaware, South-Carolina and Georgia are juſtly expecting a participation of the great impoſts of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Pennſylvania and Virginia. But if time is permitted to fly away after this manner, the year 1789 will yield them no more than 1787 and 1788. But whence ariſes this delay? Is it to convene the new government in a place where the archives of Congreſs may be burned or taken by a ſingle ſhip of war, by which means our affairs muſt be thrown into irretrievable confuſion, or the ſecrets of our public councils and our allies be laid open to an enemy? This is not an unimportant matter. The city of New-York is not tenable without a large fleet. We ſee their own government has determined to remove its treaſury and public papers from it, and it is ſaid the fort is to be ſold as not defenſible in the preſent ſituation of our affairs without great hazard to the city. Shall, then, vouchers of all our unſettled public accounts, and the fœderal treaſury, be placed in ſo hazardous a ſituation? The judicious citizens of the United States, it is ſaid, with all due reſpect and deference, cannot approve the poſition as a ſafe one. But is it probable the people of South-Carolina will be ſatisfied to ſend their delegates 900 miles, or thoſe of Georgia 1000, when they find the Maſſachuſetts delegates will only come 250 miles, and thoſe of New-Hampſhire little more than 300. Is it prudent or generous to put ſuch an hardſhip upon them?---Nor is New-York the centre of population of the United States. The people on the ſouth of that ſtate are more than double the people on the north, ſo that an undue inconvenience is impoſed upon two thirds, to give an accommodation to the remaining third, which they are too juſt and generous to deſire.

A correſpondent deplores the peculiar diſtreſs of the United States of America, from the declining ſtate of commerce----the failure of the funds of the United States, and of each of the ſingle ſtates----the Anti-fœderaliſm of North-Carolina---and above all from the *New-Yorkiſm* of the preſent Congreſs, which deprives us, by its delays, of the only remedy that exiſts for all the other evils which have been mentioned. The partiality diſcovered for that oblique corner of the United States by a few intereſted men, to the great injury of the union, which requires a central ſituation, ſuggeſts a moſt alarming hint of the future views of the Eaſtern ſtates. It is high time for Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia to take care of themſelves.

A correſpondent remarks, that if the new government ſhould be ſummoned to aſſemble in a *northern* ſituation, remote from the centre of population, it muſt create a very alarming effect on the minds of the ſouthern citizens of the United States; for whenever there is *a call of both Houſes of Legiſlature*, on important queſtions, the northern ſtates, being in the vicinity, and their members having but a ſmall diſtance to travel, will be enabled to appear with all their force, and *out-vote* their opponents, ſome of whom will have to come upwards of a thouſand miles, through bad roads.

Since the publication of the Journals of Congreſs reſpecting the queſtion on the *place* where the Fœderal Government ſhould aſſemble, a correſpondent has favoured us with the reſpective pretenſions of thoſe places which have been in nomination, according as they regard centrality and population.

New-York has 17 repreſentatives to be ſent from the northward, which, multiplied by 40,000, (being the number of inhabitants for each repreſentative, as ſettled by the Convention) makes 68,0000 inhabitants.

42 repreſentatives from the ſouthward, at the ſame rate, makes	- - - -	1,680,000
Philadelphia, 27 on one ſide, makes		1,080,000
30 on the other ſide	-	1,200,000
Baltimore, 23 on one ſide, makes		920,000
36 on the other	- -	1,440,000

So that, by this ſcale, New-York has the worſt pretenſions to centrality and population, and is proportionally much further removed from the centrality of local ſituation. The centre of the population of the Union evidently falls in ſome part of Pennſylvania---why then are meaſures neceſſary to the exiſtence of the Union delayed, to carry the Government from this central poſition?

Theſe are characteriſtic evidences of difference of pretenſions, which require no refinement of policy to diſcover, and which the people at large throughout the Union can determine, as well as the great council of the nation.

Bucks County, State of Pennſylvania, Auguſt 25, 1788.

THE ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution and its expected operation forming a new æra in the American world, and giving cauſe of hope to ſome and fear to others, it has been thought proper that the freemen of the ſtate, or delegates choſen by them, ſhould meet together and deliberate on the ſubject. Accordingly it has been propoſed, that a meeting of deputies from the different counties be held at Harriſburg the third day of September next. A circular letter, bearing the above propoſition, was ſent to this county, and in purſuance thereof there met this day at Piper's Tavern, in Bedminſter townſhip, the following gentlemen from the townſhips annexed to their names reſpectively:

Newtown, James Hanna, Eſquire.

Warwick, John Crawford, Hugh Ramſey, Captain William Walker, Benjamin Snodgraſs, Samuel Flack.

New-Britain, James Snodgrass, Thomas Stewart, David Thomas.

Bedminster, Jacob Utt, Alexander Hughes, George Piper, Daniel Soliday.

Haycock, Captain Manus Yoft, John Keller.

Rockhill, Samuel Smith, Eſquire.

Millford, Henry Blilas, Henry Hoover.

Springfield, Colonel John Smith, Charles Fleming.

Durham, Richard Backhouſe, Eſquire.

Tinicum, John Thompſon, Jacob Weaver, George Bennet.

Nockamixon, Samuel Willſon, George Vogle.

Richland, Benjamin Seagle.

Plumſtead, Thomas Wright, Thomas Gibſon, James Ruckman, Major John Shaw, James Farres, Thomas Henry, Moſes Kelly, Henry Geddis.

Warrington, Rev. Nathaniel Erwin, Capt. William Walker.

Buckingham, Captain Samuel Smith.

Soleſbury, Henry Seabring.

Hilltown, Joſeph Grier.

Samuel Smith, Eſquire, choſen Chairman, and James Hanna, Eſquire, Secretary. After ſome time ſpent in diſcuſſing the buſineſs of the meeting, Reſolved, that the Rev. Nathaniel Erwin, Richard Backhouſe, Samuel Smith, John Crawford, and James Hanna, Eſquires, be a committee to draw up reſolves expreſſive of the ſenſe of this meeting on the ſubject before them.

In a ſhort time thereafter the following were preſented by the gentlemen appointed, and unanimouſly approved.

Reſolved 1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the plan of government for the United States, formed by the general convention, having been adopted by eleven of the ſtates, ought, in conformity to the reſolves of ſaid convention, to come into operation, and have force until altered in a conſtitutional way.

2. That as we mean to act the part of peaceable citizens ourſelves, ſo we will ſupport the ſaid plan of government and thoſe who act under it againſt all illegal violence.

3. That the ſaid plan of government will admit of very conſiderable amendments, which ought to be made in the mode pointed out in the conſtitution itſelf.

4. That as few governments once eſtabliſhed have ever been altered in favor of liberty without confuſion and bloodſhed, the requiſite amendments in ſaid conſtitution ought to be attempted as ſoon as poſſible.

5. That we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours in a pacific way to procure ſuch alterations in the fœderal conſtitution as may be neceſſary to ſecure the rights and liberties of ourſelves and poſterity.

6. That we approve of a ſtate meeting being held at Harriſburg the third day of September next, on the ſubject of the above reſolves.

7. That four perſons ought to be delegated from this county to attend ſaid meeting, and join with the deputies from other counties who may meet with them (in recommendation to the citizens of this ſtate) of a ſuitable ſet of men to repreſent them in the new Congreſs, and generally to aequieſce and aſſiſt in the promotion of ſuch plan or plans as may be deſigned by the ſaid ſtate conferrees for the purpoſe of obtaining the neceſſary amendments of ſaid conſtitution, as far as is conſiſtent with our views, expreſſed in the foregoing reſolves.

Agreeably to the reſolve laſt paſt, the Rev. Nathaniel Erwin, Richard Backhouſe, John Crawford, and James Hanna, Eſquires, or any two of them, were appointed to repreſent us in ſaid conference to be held at Harriſburg.

Reſolved, That James Hanna, Eſq; be requeſted to hand the foregoing proceedings to the preſs for publication.

SAMUEL SMITH, Chairman.

A Correſpondent has furniſhed us with the following curious paragraph, extracted from a letter which was forwarded to three gentlemen in a reſpectable townſhip, by a very active promoter of *The Antifederal Conclave* intended to meet this day (3d September) at Harriſburg-----

"If you ſhould *apprehend* the people *will not* call a town meeting for the purpoſe, that you will, *as we intend here*, write or call on *a few* of the moſt *reſpectable* people of your townſhip to attend at *this general* meeting, as they *intend* to do at Philadelphia, *if they cannot accompliſh their purpoſe* the other way."----

Thus we ſee that theſe kind gentlemen, knowing *the people at large* are oppoſed to their ſcheme, intend that "*a few* reſpectable" *well-born* people ſhall carry it on for them.------Our Correſpondent obſerves further, that it appears this "*general* meeting" is to be made up of "*a few*" particular perſons. The circular letter, which was encloſed in the above-mentioned, plainly talks of "*a civil war*," and propoſes that the eight federal repreſentatives for Pennſylvania ſhall be put in nomination by *the Conclave* of "*the reſpectable few*" at Harriſburg.------Theſe obliging Volunteers, we preſume, mean to ſave all the trouble of *free elections* in future;---for it ſeems, if the people do not come into their ſcheme, they intend to accompliſh their purpoſe in another way.

It is the opinion of well-informed perſons in New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, that there is ten times the quantity of flax put in this year that was ever known, and it is very fine and abundant, from the favorable ſeaſon. The year 1789 will be the æra of eſtabliſhment to the linen manufacture. The greateſt enquiries have been made of late for weavers of linen, who are well employed; and as wood has been 10ſ6 to 12ſ per cord for months paſt, beef of a very good quality 4*d*. coal 16 to 18*d*. butter 6 to 10*d*. hay 30 to 40ſ per ton, and houſe-rent low, the manufacturer, at the preſent good wages, muſt ſucceed.

We hear a new road is in contemplation from the banks of the Suſquehanna, to run between the weſt branch of that river and Juniata, to the waters of the Allegeny, and ſince the roads from Poeona point to *the North Portage*, between Delaware and Suſquehanna. and from Mount Ararat to Tioga mouth, (being about 130 miles) are now compleated within a dozen miles, in part of a ſeaſon, there can be no doubt of the facility of theſe extenſively uſeful improvements. The Moravians and many other reſpectable Germans, and others, are now cutting a new road of about 50 miles, through the Beech woods, on the waters of the Lehigh, and Tobiana, to Wyoming, in the lower parts of Northampton and Luzerne.

We learn that the Indians at Niagara are ſo jealous and troubleſome, that it renders the ſituation of the ſettlers there extremely uncomfortable and dangerous. Grain is plenty, but there is no market, for want of any tolerable cheap way of getting it down to a ſea-port.

We hear that the principal deſign of the propoſed Anti-fœderal conference at Harriſburgh is, to oppoſe direct taxation by the new Government, and thereby to preſerve the preſent funding ſyſtem of Pennſylvania.

Friday, the 22d. ult. arrived at Boſton the ſquadron of the naval armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the command of the Right Honorable the Marquis de Senneville. The ſquadron ſailed from Cape Francois the 2d of Auguſt, conſiſts of 7 ſail, viz. the Superbe, of 80 guns (the Admiral ſhip) l'Achilles, of 74 guns, commanded by the Chevalier Macarty de Martegue, four frigates, from 32 to 36 guns, and one 20 gun ſhip.

Their allies, the citizens of Boſton, bid the officers and crews of the above fleet a hearty welcome to the American ſhores. Experiencing, as they very often have, the civil, polite and gentleman-like deportment of the officers, and the good order of the ſeamen of the ſquadrons which have hitherto viſited them, and being ſtill actuated by that friendſhip which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations---they cannot but anticipate on this opportunity ſuch interchanges of good offices, as muſt, while it will ſtrengthen that friendſhip and good underſtanding, and thereby give pleaſure to both parties, evince to the commander of the ſquadron, that his partiality for our port was not ill-founded.

The Governor of Georgia has iſſued a proclamation, commanding that all hoſtilities on the part of that ſtate do ceaſe againſt the Creek Indians; and forbidding all perſons to interrupt or otherwiſe injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them this month, &c.

A C A R D.

A Market-Man, near the city of Philadelphia, preſents his compliments to the Honorable Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and deſires to know, whether, conſidering how much the value of farms and of all kinds of Market-truck have fallen ſince the paſſing of the funding law, there ſhould not be a proportionable reduction of the taxes impoſed by that oppreſſive law. He wiſhes to know further, conſidering how high the ſalaries of moſt of our officers of government are, and how great a proportion of the public creditors are *purchaſers*, and not original holders of certificates, whether the depreciation of the money is upon the whole a real evil, eſpecially as it has now happily gone out of circulation.

To all the thinking *Men in the United States.*

GREAT complaints have been made of the depopulation of our country by emigrations to Kentucke. The *low price* and *excellent quality* of the lands on the weſtern waters is the ſole cauſe of this evil. The *low price* of the produce is the ſole cauſe of the low price of theſe lands, for the value of lands in all countries is in a ratio compounded of the quantity of produce obtained from them, and of the price this produce bears at the place where it is raiſed. Indian corn ſells for 9*d* per buſhel in Kentucke. The land which bears 50 buſhels of it per acre is worth therefore 12ſ6 per acre, and this, weare told, is the average price of the beſt corn lands in that ſettlement. By opening a paſſage to the Atlantic thro' the Miſſiſippi, a demand will be created for the produce of the ſettlements on the Ohio; and as the quantity of produce obtained from theſe lands will be in proportion to their fertility, the price of the lands will be conſiderably higher than the price of lands in the old and ſettled ſtates. The effects of this will be, not only to check emigration to Kentucke, but probably to promote migration from Kentucke back again to the old ſtates, where the lands being leſs productive, and the price of grain probably leſs than in Kentucke, lands will be had at a leſs price than in that new country. Nature, neceſſity, juſtice, policy, and (it *now* appears) *intereſt* and ſelf-preſervation, all call upon the United States to open the navigation of the Miſſiſippi. It is narrow and miſtaken policy to attempt to prevent the depopulation of the old ſtates in any other way. Univerſal juſtice is univerſal intereſt, and truth in government, as well as in other things, is generally the reſult of the *rejection* of our *firſt* thoughts.

Every family that ſettles at Kentucke, in its preſent ſtate of ſeparation from the Atlantic, is loſt to the union. While the citizens of that country, they have no market for their produce, they can pay no part of our national debt, or of the expences of our government; and while they are without commerce, they will never draw with the old ſtates in a conſtitution or in a legiſlation. I repeat again, that nature, neceſſity, juſtice, policy, intereſt and ſelf-preſervation, all proclaim in our ears to open the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

NUMA.

‡ The Society for the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will meet THIS EVENING (Wedneſday 3d Sept.) at John Todd's ſchool houſe, at *ſeven o'clock* preciſely.

To the *Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very ſincerely for your votes at the laſt election, and again ſolicit the ſame favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen*,

Your much obliged and very humble ſervant,

Auguſt 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

Newtown, Auguſt 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 9th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-Houſe in Newtown, a certain meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, containing 221 acres and three quarters of excellent land, whereon are a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other neceſſary out-buildings, with an excellent orchard, and a conſiderable quantity of good meadow; alſo a lot of about 13 acres, nearly adjacent to the above, and of equal if not ſuperior quality; the whole taken in execution as late the property of John Plumley, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public ſale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburg, agreeably to the plan of the ſame.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, or certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the ſtate treaſury; and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the houſe of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittſburg.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

RAN out of the yard from Norton's muſtard mill, next to the factory, at the corner of Ninth and Market-ſtreets, on the thirty-firſt day of Auguſt laſt, a good bay MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white, long mane, ſwitch tail, natural trotter, in fine order, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the above mill, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, by JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, 28th Auguſt, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PETER STEWART,

Weſt ſide of *Second-ſtreet*, nine doors above *Cheſtnut ſtreet*, (Price *Four Shillings*, with good allowance to booktellers and others, who buy to ſell again,)

The Goſpel-Myſtery of Sanctification,

Opened in ſundry practical DIRECTIONS: Suited eſpecially to the CASE of thoſe who labour under the GUILT and POWER of INDWELLING SIN.----To which is added,

A SERMON on JUSTIFICATION,

By Mr. WALTER MARSHALL, late Preacher of the Goſpel.

Mr. *Harvey*'s recommendation in *Theron & Aſpaſia*, v. iii. p. 336.

"IT is with great pleaſure, and without any diffidence, that I refer my readers to Mr. Marſhall's treatiſe on Sanctification. Which I ſhall not recommend in the ſtyle of a critic, nor like a perſon of taſte, but with all the ſimplicity of the weakeſt chriſtian; I mean, from *my own experience*. It has been made one of the moſt uſeful books to my own heart. I ſcarce ever fail to receive ſpiritual conſolation and ſtrength from the peruſal of it; and was I to be baniſhed into ſome deſolate iſland, poſſeſſed only of two books beſides by Bible, this ſhould be one of the two, perhaps the firſt that I would chuſe.

"Should any perſon, hitherto a ſtranger to the work, purchaſe it on this recommendation, I muſt deſire to ſuggeſt one caution,---That he be not ſurpriſed, if, in the beginning, he meets with ſomething new, and quite out of the common road; or, if ſurpriſed, that he would not be offended, but calmly and attentively proceed.---He will find the author's deſign opening itſelf by degrees. He will diſcern more and more the propriety of his method. And what might, at the firſt view, appear like a ſtumbling-block, will prove to be a fair and ample avenue---to the palace of truth---to the temple of holineſs---and to the bowers of happineſs."

P O E M S,

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrſhire ploughman. (Price only *Six Shillings*, handſomely bound and lettered.)

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

Or an eaſy introduction to Dr. *Lowth*'s Engliſh Grammar. By JOHN ASH, L. L. D.----To this edition is now added,---AN ESSAY ON PUNCTUATION.----(Price *Two Shillings*.)

SEVEN SERMONS,

On different important *ſubjects*. By ROBERT RUSSEL, at Wardhurſt, in Suſſex.---(Price only *Eighteen-pence*.)

He has alſo for Sale,---Erſkin's whole works; Edwards on the Affections; Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty and authority of Juſtice of the Peace; Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; Pſalm-Books; Schoolmaſters Aſſiſtant; Spelling-Books; Primers, &c. Alſo, Slates and Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Wafers, &c.

FORGE-MEN,

GOOD Workmen, may find employ at the Aſſion Iron-works, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, where, if ſober and induſtrious, they will be well accommodated and well paid. Apply to JOSEPH SALTAR, manager at ſaid works, or to HENRY DRINKER, merchant in Philadelphia. †

Montgomery county, Auguſt 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 9th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 30 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Abington townſhip, bounded by lands of Jonathan Looſely, John Thompſon, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Gurgle, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 10th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 64 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper-Dublin townſhip, bounded by lands of Garret Clemmens and John Shays. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Charles Timmanus, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, September 1, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 13th of this inſtant, September, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain tracts or pieces of land, the firſt containing 11 acres, now in the tenure of Walter Newman, the ſecond containing 14 acres, now in poſſeſſion of Peter Newman, ſituate in the townſhip of Norriton; bounded by lands of John Conrad and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Newman, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

VIOLENTLY eloped from the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, Conſtable of the townſhip of Cheſter, a certain Daniel Peacock, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, waddling gait, ungraceful carriage, clumſey built, a remarkable large mop of buſhy ſandy coloured hair, that hangs very conſpicuouſly down his ſhoulders. As to his cloaths it is needleſs to deſcribe them, as poſſibly he may change them. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway and delivers him into my cuſtody, or ſecures him in any gaol within 40 miles of this place, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† DANIEL HERRITAGE, Conſtable.

Moores-town, Auguſt 26, 1788.

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a Dutch ſervant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured linſey coater, cloth jacket without ſleeves, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, the latter ſomewhat patched, new ſhoes with ſtrings in them, ſmall round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL TRIMBLE.

Auguſt 22, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, about 15 hands high; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. † CONRAD GOODMAN.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about five years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 29, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

ROBERT LESLIE,
Clock and *Watch-maker*,

At the North-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

MAKES and repairs all kinds of Time-pieces, musical, chiming, quarter, and chamber Clocks, on an improved plan, entirely new, which prevents the different changes of weather from affecting the swing of the pendulum, and thereby prevents any variation which can arise from that cause, and annexes the said improvement to any old clock or time-piece; he repairs, with the greatest accuracy, all kinds of uncommon watches, and those made upon new constructions, and has also made some improvements upon watches, which he hopes will be thought of great utility, by every person acquainted with their principles.

N. B. Any person wishing to have moveable Dial-work, to serve any particular purpose, or pieces of fancy, may have them made either with new Clocks or time-pieces, or annexed to those already made; and any gentleman wanting small machines or Models, either for trying philosophical or mechanical experiments, may have them executed according to their particular direction, by applying to said LESLIE.

*** An apprentice wanted.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's tavern, near the premises, a certain plantation, situate in Limerick township, and Montgomery county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia; containing 220 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, with a large two story stone messuage and other valuable improvements thereon; bounded by lands of John Fry, Conrad Boyer, John Keeler and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Reigner, deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1788.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling.---Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

And also to be Sold by public Vendue,

On *Thursday*, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, in Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwich township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT GIBSON, jun. deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within three months from this date, for settlement; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE BRITTAIN, Administrator.

All persons indebted to said Britain by private contract, are requested to make payment within six weeks from this date, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

August 25, 1788. †

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain large tract of land, situate on the main branch of Legheighwexen, known by the name of the orchard tract, bounded on the east by the Proprietaries and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the south by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geest, and by vacant land, on the west by vacant and by land lately surveyed for James Wilson and Robert Hooper, Esquires, and on the north by vacant land and by land now or lately of Jacob Shoemaker, containing 8373 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Jonas Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage, grist-mill, saw-mill and tract of land, situate in Upper Smithfield township, bounded by land of Morgan Ducke, Joseph Sulle and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Bezaleel Seely, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

State of New-Jersey, Cumberland county, August 11, 1788.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county on the 7th inst. a Negroe man, supposed to be a slave, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and from appearance between 20 and 25 years of age; he is a well made likely fellow, and can speak no English; said negroe landed on the beach, somewhere not far above Egg-island, and is supposed from his dialect to have left some Spanish vessel passing up or down the Delaware. Any person owning said negroe, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof. Should no claim be made within that time he will be discharged from imprisonment.

¶ JOS. BUCK, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, near the corner of Second-street, an indented servant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAN, by profession a chimney-sweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian---slender made, strait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a short blue sailor jacket, with black buttons, striped linen trowsers, old white shirt, old round hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1788. §

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on the 30th day of September next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary*.

New-York, August 6, 1788.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has issued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a certain bill presented to the same court by *Joseph Wright*, against *Catharine Wright*, the wife of said Joseph, for a divorce, upon a suggestion of adultery and other misbehaviour; by which said Supœna I was commanded to summon the said Catharine Wright to appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to answer the premises.

These are therefore to notify the said Wright, to be and appear at the return of the said writ, to answer as aforesaid. † 5 w.

August 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the shoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Irish descent, but brought up amongst the Germans, and speaks broken English, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the small pox, and when walking sticks out his breast and walks very straight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almost new, a red cloth coat with jappaned buttons, snuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen stockings, and old shoes, with steel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM TENNIS.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the subscriber, living in Haycock township, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with short black hair, speaks broken English, but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a midling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with fashionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new shirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue and white striped trowsers, a pair of silver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he also took a brown horse, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but scarce to be seen; he also took a half worn saddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of saddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he understands perfectly, is a resolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to sell rye flour. Whoever takes up said man and horse, and brings them to the subscriber, or secures them so as he may get them again, shall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glasgow, by, and for sale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fustians,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4/4 and 4 lb. Pins,
Russia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduasoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and spotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glasses, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all sizes, Russia Hogs Bristles, 7 by 9 Window Glass, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spanish brown, Pruffian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Bristol Powter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do *every other week*, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Roman History.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Esquire.

The first part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the west, in three quarto or six octavo volumes, has been some years in the possession of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums bestowed upon it, sufficiently speak the very high degree of estimation in which it is deservedly held, and the earnest desire of the public to possess the Continuation. This Continuation is now published in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern history of the world.

It is proposed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be comprised in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spanish Milled Dollars* for each volume, handsomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume first will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the course of the work.

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